AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 17 of the originally filed specification with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 3 is a graph of the relation between the current passing distance C in the model of Figure 2 obtained by simulation and B/A. In Figure 3, the current passing distance is shown by the ratio when the B/A ratio is 1% and the current passing distance is 100%. Since the current passing distance and the heat value are in substantially proportional relation, the heat value is suppressed as the current passing distance is shortened. Here, referring to Figure 3, in spite of the ratio of C to A (C/A), the current passing distance is shortened when the B/A value is 57% or more. Therefore, when the B/A value is 57% or more, the heat value is effectively suppressed. Furthermore, the shortening of the current passing distance has also the effect to lower the internal resistance of a battery. This aspect also distributes to the suppression of heat generation from the battery element.

Please replace the paragraph bridging page 22 to page 23 of the originally filed specification with the following amended paragraph:

On the other hand, amorphous carbon powder having an average particle size of 10 μm and polyvinylidene fluoride were mixed and dispersed in NMP in a weight ratio of 91:9; and agitated to form slurry. The quantity of NMP was adjusted so that the slurry had a suitable viscosity. The slurry was applied onto one side of a copper foil having a thickness of 10 microns, which became a ~~positive~~negative current collector, using a doctor blade. On applying, an uncoated part (the part where the current collector was exposed) was made to be

slightly formed in a stripe shape. Next, it was dried in vacuum at 100°C for 2 hours. At this time, the quantity of the applied active material was adjusted so that the ratio of the theoretical capacity per unit area of the negative electrode layer to the theoretical capacity per unit area of the positive electrode layer became 1:1. In the similar way, the slurry was applied onto the other surface, and dried in vacuum. The sheet onto both sides of which the active material was applied was roll-pressed. At this time, the pressing pressure was adjusted to make the thickness of the negative electrode excluding the current collector become 70 microns. The pressed sheet including the exposed part was cut into 18 rectangular samples of horizontal and vertical sizes ~~2~~ 2 mm larger than the horizontal and vertical sizes of the positive electrode. The part where the active material was not applied was the part to be connected to the lead terminal. Thus, negative electrodes were prepared.